THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
ESTABLISHED IN 1869.
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING,
Office--North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.
One door east of Albemarle House.
TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.
If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888. NUMBER 9.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A marble head of Socrates, said to be of excellent workmanship, has been found in the course of excavations on the Athenian Acropolis; also a magnificent statue of Antinous without arms.

A party of New Jersey gentlemen who returned from a recent visit to Florida, have decided to introduce the cocoanut tree into Florida, and have secured a long stretch of territory in the southern part of the state.

Ignacio Alarcon of Pueblo, Mexico, worker in diminutive wax figures, has been ordered by President Diaz to make a series of figures representing the different Mexican types and costumes for the Paris Exposition.

When a frost is threatened in the coffee districts of Guatemala, the farmers build, in furnaces provided for the purpose, fires of tar, pitch or other smoking substances, which keeps away the frost.

A recent number of the Hearth and Home states that there are two hundred and fifty thousand chronic invalids in the United States. The names of these invalids are known, and are peddled, quoted, and sold as an article of commerce. In support of the statement, the names of quack doctors dealing in them are given.

A book has just been published in Jena giving a full history of the amber industry, beginning with the establishment of the Teutonic Knights in the region of the Baltic in the thirteenth century. The income derived by the Prussian Government from the amber fisheries has greatly increased in recent times. In 1885 it amounted to about 750,000 marks.

Beside the large daily consumption of fresh milk, a large amount is used by the condensing and canning establishments for use in places and at times where the liquid article cannot be had. This business has assumed large proportions, and the American condensing establishments turn out large quantities of milk condensed to a nearly solid form and canned for exportation as well as home consumption. This form of milk is used by travelers, explorers and armies all over the world, affording thus at once both a necessary article and a luxury.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, who was American minister to Brazil under President Hayes, claims that it was he who fixed the date for the emancipation of slaves in that country in November, 1880. He was asked by M. Nabuco, president of the Brazilian Anti-Slavery society, to give his views on that subject. He replied in favor of making emancipation general in seven years. That letter attracted the attention of Dom Pedro, whose benevolent heart was enlisted in the cause of human freedom. The seven years have elapsed and slavery has been abolished throughout the empire.

Advices from the fishing village of Kerschkarazi, in the Kola Peninsula, on the White Sea, describe a wonderful phenomenon new in arctic annals, which took place last winter. At 4 o'clock one morning the inhabitants were awakened by a series of heavy dull detonations like distant artillery. Shortly afterward a great ice wall to the northwest, several hundred feet high, was seen to be moving toward the village, doubtless in consequence of the pressure of ocean ice outside. The ice hills came slowly but irresistibly onward and passed over the village, which they completely erased, and kept onward for a mile inland. The ice traveled a mile and a half in four hours. The villagers saved their lives, but little else.

The sanitary government of the city of Paris is, asserts the New York Graphic, the most perfect of any municipality in the world. Lately the authorities have taken hold of a matter which ought to be of interest to our own health boards. They have made some regulations as to how carpet shaking and beating shall be done. Investigation showed that the dust from old carpets was insalubrious and liable to spread infectious germs, though they decided to regulate such cleaning. Hereafter carpets must be brushed and beaten in entirely shut up rooms, and the dust deposited is to be washed with water containing disinfectants. Strips of rags, wool, etc., remaining must be burned immediately. This would seem to be pretty hard on the people engaged in the business, but the requirements are none too severe, even if the dust from foul carpets were only a nuisance and not poisonous.

A novel exhibition, open to competition from all parts of the world, is to be held in Berlin next year, during the months of April, May and June. It is proposed to exhibit all forms of appliances designed for the saving of human beings from accidental injuries. This definition is broadly interpreted, and a very well arranged classification has been adopted. The idea of the exposition had its origin in a discussion held by the Institute for Brewing, at Berlin, in 1887. It appeared that workmen were in such constant danger from moving machinery and other factors of danger in industrial establishments, that a good work might be done in inaugurating a spirit of competition among the world of inventors in the matter of saving factory operatives from accidents.

From Within.

Not by the sea tide,
Nor the swift river,
Nor the stars that sweep thro' waste of heaven,
Side by side
Forever and ever,
Do we mark man's life with its loss and gain.

Not by the leaf's fall,
Nor by spring rain,
Nor the atoms that drift thro' endless forms
Changing all
Tho' they changeless remain,
Do we count man's life with its hap and bane.

Not by the strong things,
Nor by things sweet,
Nor by the fair light of sun that speeds far
On swift wings,
Nor the wild winds that meet,
Do we time man's life with its dusk and day.

But by the strong will,
But by the soul's grace,
But by the yearnings that thread night and day
Soft and still,
Till they glow in his face,
Do we tell man's life forever and aye.

—[George Le Moine in Overland.

A SMART WOMAN.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"That woman," said Squire Dockley within himself, "ought to have been a man!"

The English language, as the squire interpreted it, had no higher form of praise than this. The squire believed implicitly in his own sex. And when he said that Maria Poole "ought to have been a man," he did homage to her capacity.

Squire Dockley was on his way to the postoffice. He liked to go in the early morning, before the thermometer had mounted to too high a degree, and while the dew yet sparkled upon the close, short grass along the road.

Old Mr. Poole had been postmaster at Sassafras Gap for 12 years, but his daughter Maria performed all the duties of the position, as the old man was bedridden, deaf and helpless. Maria also worked the farm, with the aid of a vacant-faced, red-haired auxiliary, named Elias Smith, who came for half wages on account of a limp in one leg; and she kept boarders in summer.

"There's the clothes all out on the lines, and it ain't 8 o'clock yet," said the squire. "And not a weed in the garden, and nobody to raise a finger about the place but Maria! I declare that woman ought to have been a man!"

Close beside him was the well, shadowed with a canopy of blue-cupped morning-glories which had not yet folded their silken tents away from the sun.

The squire stopped to get a drink of water, when suddenly a human head popped up before him like a jack-in-the-box.

"Je-ru-sa-lem!" ejaculated the squire, starting back. "Why, it's you, ain't it, Miss Poole?"

"Yes, it's me," said Maria. "I've been down the well to clean it. A tin trumpet, two doll babies, a spelling book, a cocoanut shell and fourteen apple-cores---that's what the boarders' children have dropped down since this day week. I sometimes think," giving herself a shake, and sending the surplus moisture of the well flying in all directions, "that King Herod wasn't so far wrong as folks pretend to think. If you want a drink, Squire Dockley you'd better go down to the spring house. The well's sort o' stirred up."

The squire meekly followed Maria Poole down to the cool, sweet-smelling springhouse where a living stream flowed beneath the shelves, all laden with pans of milk and a glittering spring bubbled up in the corner like a magnified diamond.

"Made much butter this year?" the squire inquired as he slaked his thirst.

"Two hundred and nine pounds, packed down a'ready," was Maria's response.

"Well, I declare!" admiringly commented the squire, as he laid down the gourd-shell. "You'd ought to have been a man, Miss Maria; and so I've said ag'in and ag'in."

"Humph," observed Maria. "If I couldn't a-made a smarter man than some I know of, I would give up. Well, squire, I don't want to hurry you, but its 'most time to open the post office and see about the morning mail."

"I was a-thinkin' of calling for my letters and papers," said Squire Dockley, wiping his mouth with a red bandanna pocket-handkerchief.

"Can't nobody get into the postoffice—not if they had a letter for the president himself—afore 8 o'clock," said Miss Maria, curtly. "Business hours is business hours!"

"Yes, I know--I know!" apologized the squire, as he followed Miss Poole up the winding path; "but I was calculatin' to speak to you, Maria."

"Well, what is it? Don't keep me long!"

The squire shifted from one foot to the other. Was ever lover expedited like this before?

"I was a-thinkin', Maria," said he, "that it wan't in place for a woman to be keepin' postoffice--"

"Oh, that's your game, is it?" retorted Maria. "You'd like to get the office away from father, would you? And you're gettin' up a petition to edge some friend o' yourn in? Well, it won't go down, Squire Dockley. All the folks hereabouts know father well, and you won't get no signatures to your papers. And I should think you'd be ashamed of yourself to go and—"

"Hold on, Maria--hold on!" gasped Mr. Dockley, instinctively stepping back a pace or two. "I mistrust you don't quite apprehend me. It's quite another tack as I'm on. I'm a well-to-do man, Maria, without no incumbrance but my son Leonidas, and I've reason to think he's plannin' to get settled in life pretty soon. And lately it's been borne in upon me that I'd orter have a second pardner. The Scripter says it is not well for man to be alone, and the Scripter is generally right. And you're the pardner I'd like to have, Maria Poole!"

The squire beamed. Evidently, in his opinion, there was no sort of doubt but that Maria would accept him, out of hand.

Was he not "The Squire?" and was not Maria Poole a hard-working, ungainly woman, just overstepping the borderland where people would begin to jeer at her lot of "single-blessedness?"

Maria viewed him out of her honest, gray eyes with utter amazement.

"You see," went on Mr. Dockley "you ain't so young as you was, Maria."

"No," thoughtfully observed Maria, stroking her chin in a man-like fashion.

"And you ain't what folks call pretty!"

"No," wincing a little, in spite of herself.

"And there's your father. Most people would object to your father; because—"

"Squire, look here, none o' this!" curtly interrupted Maria. "P'raps you think you've done me a favor, but you ain't! And I've no more time to stand giff-gaffing here, afore the mail is opened. I don't want you. And I wouldn't marry you at no price. There!"

"Very well, very well!" cried the squire, in a great rage. "Do jest as ye think best. I've no more to say. But it ain't likely a plain, humbly old maid like you will get another chance if, indeed, you ever had one afore, which I doubt. I only hope you won't live to regret it, that's all."

And Squire Dockley whisked himself away, never stopping to inquire for his morning's mail.

"A plain, homely old maid!" Maria Poole was only a woman after all, and the old man's brutal words stung her to the very quick.

She had always been well aware that she was not fair to look upon; but a plain, homely old maid!

Was she, then, shut out forever from all the prospects that opened themselves to the eyes of other women?

Nevertheless, she went bravely about her manifold daily duties. She distributed the outgoing letters, stamped the incoming ones, and made her daily report as usual. She saw to the dinner, made her old father comfortable, superintended the affairs of the dairy, gave audience to Elias Smith, and looked after the boarders; and by the time that the soft dusk descended over the hills, she was tired enough. She had often been tired before, but this was a different kind of weariness. It seemed to strike to her very heart.

"I wonder if this sort of thing is to go on forever?" thought she, as she went out into the garden to see if the tomatoes would be ripe for the morrow morning's breakfast.

She was stooping over the vines, when a shadow came between her and the moonlight. She looked up---it was Leonidas Dockley---a tall, well-made young fellow of eight-and-twenty, a most striking contrast to his father.

"Maria, what is the matter?" cried he.

"Nothing is the matter," answered Maria, with a little hysterical laugh. I suppose you've come to scold me about your father. But I couldn't help it."

"Has he been meddling about the postoffice again?' said Leonidas, soothingly. "Well, don't mind him, Maria. He don't mean anything. It's only his way."

"But, Leonidas—"

"Yes?"

"He says—he says you're going to be married!"

Leonidas looked against the picket-fence, looking thoughtfully down at the scarlet spheres of the tomatoes.

"So I am," said he.

"Oh, Leonidas!"

"You know, Maria, we have never been formally engaged."

"No, but—"

"And I can't go on with things as they are now; it's too uncertain."

"But, Leonidas—"

"So I've made up my mind to marry you this fall whether you consent or not. And if you can't leave your father and the postoffice, why, I'll come here to live. But as for letting you drudge on by yourself as you're doing now, I won't stand it, and there's an end of the matter."

"But, Leonidas, your father says--"

"I don't care what he says!"

"That I'm a plain, homely, old maid."

"My father isn't a judge of the article," calmly asserted Leonidas. "Because it isn't he that wants to marry you."

"Yes, it is, Leonidas."

And then Maria told him the tale of the squire's wooing.

Leonidas listened with a queer curve of the lips, a twinkle in his eye.

"Anyhow," said he, "I've got the start of him this time. He will have to content himself with the Widow Blessington."

The squire's amazement when he heard that Maria Poole was to be his daughter-in-law exceeded description.

"She ain't young," said he slowly, "and she ain't pretty; but I tell you, Leonidas, you're going to get a smart wife—yes, you are!"

As for Maria, she could hardly comprehend the ups and downs of her own ortune. She had lived such a dreary, arid life since she was a child. She had tasted so little of the sweets of love; and now late in the day, as it were, the flower of existence had burst into blossom at last!

"Every one says I ought to have been a man," said she to herself, with a smile on her lip and a tear in her eye; "but if I were a man, I never could be so happy as I am now, in a man's love!"

For there was a good deal of the woman about Maria Poole, after all.—[Saturday Night.

"Girls to Pack Robes."

"Girls to pack robes" was the queer advertisement that attracted a New York Sun reporter's attention, and this is what Henri Chagray said about it:

"There are about 300 girls packing robes in New York City. A robe is a lady's dress. It is a garment for summer wear, made of white cloth and ornamented with imported embroidery. A few years ago, when the fashion was new, these robes were made abroad entirely, the importers brought the cloth and the embroidery done up together in boxes ready for sale. These goods were expensive, costing from $10 to $25 and more a dress. Then there grew up a demand for lower prices and varied styles. Some importers put up their robes in various ways to suit their customers.

"Of course, all the ladies liked the beautiful robes. Competition set in and new ways of getting them up came in vogue. One cut after another was made in the prices, until now you can buy a robe with imported embroidery for fifty-nine cents. It is done up in a neat box, there is the exact amount of cloth necessary to make the dress, and a fashion plate showing how it looks when made up—all for fifty-nine cents. I should say there have been as many as half a million of these robes sold in a single year. We begin to get out the next summer styles in February.

"But the importers found that they could not do the packing in their own places as well or as cheaply as I can do it with my machinery and my trained help. My hundred girls will pack as many as twice the number of inexperienced hands would. They cut the cloth and fold it neatly, and fix in the embroidery and fasten it skilfully, and drop in the fashion-plate in a taking way, so that the woman can't help buying the robes. The poorest woman can buy a fifty-nine cent robe that looks a little like the expensive affairs that were first imported. The latest dodge is to put in American cloth. The embroideries cannot be made in this country. I do not know why, but the attempt to make them has not yet succeeded. Of course the packing requires a girl who is neat, quick and handy, and they get to be very expert. The wages are as high as in any other branch of manual labor."

Determined Not to be Pleased.

A bright little story told by Francisque Sarcey, if true, shows how difficult it is to satisfy great composers or dramatic authors, for, though Meyerbeer appears as the actual subject of the anecdote, he really figures therein as a type. The story runs in effect:

"Robert le Diable" was in preparation at the opera. Meyerbeer, who was not yet famous, nor imbued with the power backed by wealth which afterward enabled him to rule the entire establishment, complained to the director, Dr. Veron, that he was too niggardly in his stage appointments.

"Ah," said he, bitterly, "you are afraid to spend money; you have no confidence in my music."

Dr. Veron made no answer. He had an idea of his own, and had ordered, unknown to Meyerbeer, the famous scenery for the apparition of the nuns which was so long considered a marvel in its way; he wanted to surprise the composer with it and enjoy his astonishment. At the dress rehearsal the curtain went up on the scene, and there arose one cry of admiration from the few spectators scattered through the house. Veron smilingly threw a questioning glance at Meyerbeer.

"Ah," said the composer, "the scenery is too beautiful; you have no confidence in my music."—[Chicago Times.

A Singular Growth.

R. Compton, postmaster of Volo, Ill., claims to have discovered a peculiar phenomenon in the woods in Fremont, Lake county. As described by him, it consists of the natural ingrafting of a burr-oak tree upon a white oak. The burr oak leans against the other from the ground up, and is dead. The dead trunk, however, seems to go right through that of the living white oak, and the branches of both varieties of tree, all green and vigorous, mingle together in about equal proportions.—[Waukegan (Ill.) Patriot.

Easily Discouraged.

"Yes," said a base ball man, "I'm discouraged, and have given up the business forever. Why, in the very first game they got onto me in the second inning, and pounded me all over the field."

"That ought not to discourage you. Many a pitcher has had similar luck."

"Yes, but I wasn't the pitcher; I was the umpire."—[New York Sun.

FLAKES OF GOLD.

Means Jewelers Adopt to Preserve Precious Particles.

Valuable Auriferous Sweepings from Factory Floors.

Gold and silver even in the most minute particles, explained a New York manufacturing jeweler to the Graphic, are worth extracting from such easily worked material as the refuse or the floor of a shop, and no man ever thought of wasting this flotsam and jetsam of his business. Then he explained the interesting processes by which the saving is effected.

"Of course," he said, "it is practically impossible to save all the gold that gets scattered; that is, some escapes in ways that might perhaps be stopped, but it would cost more than the gold is worth to stop them. Every time you walk through a jewelry manufactory you are likely to carry some gold away with you on your clothing or your shoes. I took off my shoes the other night, and noticing that they were worn I turned them over and looked at them. Stuck in the bottom of one of the heels was a little lump of gold, which I picked out with a knife. A certain amount of gold, no doubt, is carried off in the clothing and shoes of the workmen, and no attempt is made to save that. But in regard to the floors and benches and tables it is different.

"You notice that you are standing on a peculiar flooring, do you not? It is comparatively a new practice to cover the floor with sheets of tar roofing. It is put down just like a carpet, for the reason that it is easier and cheaper to burn it than to burn the floor. When I left a shop in Fulton street that I had occupied for six years I burned the floor and got enough gold out of it to pay for a new floor, which I had to put down, and leave me $200 in cash besides.

"The sweepings and refuse of the shop yield a very considerable amount, and so do the washings. The dry dirt is swept up two or three times a day and put into this stove."

Here he opened the top of a "chowder stove" and showed a pile ready to be burned. The chowder stove is a contrivance with a small chamber for the fire underneath and a large compartment above with no aperture under it.

"You see," he explained, "we build a fire underneath and burn it until the refuse catches fire. That will smoulder a long time, for there is no draught through the chamber, merely a pipe above it to allow for the escape of the smoke. Finally it is reduced to ashes, and the gold and silver can be easily washed out of it.

"With our waste water the process is different. The aprons and caps the workmen wear are washed over the same sink where they wash their faces and hands and any vessel or tool that needs cleansing. The water runs into a barrel and then through pipes below the water line into a second and a third barrel before it is allowed to escape. The object of running the pipes below the level of the water is to prevent the minute flakes of gold from floating off, for though they will float on top of the water, they will sink to the bottom when they are drawn below the surface. We throw a little quicklime in from time to time, and that curdles all the grease and soap so that it sinks to the bottom and the water that runs off from the third barrel is as clear and bright as runs from the faucet. The curd is taken out when enough is accumulated, and the precious metals are washed out by usual methods.

"The crucibles which we use for melting gold are broken up and thrown into an octagonal revolving chamber, in which is also put a heavy iron cylindrical bar. The chamber is tightly closed, a belt is attached to the main shaft and the whole thing set whirling. In time the crucibles are ground into a powder as fine as dust, and this powder is sold to the refiners, who treat it with mercury. I used to do this work in the place, but I gave it up, for I don't like to have mercury around. The fumes are very unhealthy.

"The gold that we get by these various processes is of really the same fineness of the average of that we use in the work. The first alloy is destroyed or partially destroyed, I suppose, but enough alloy is gathered to nearly keep the standard."

A Drill by Sightless Soldiers.

Forty-five sightless boys went through the evolutions of company drill with all the precision of trained veterans recently on the trimly-kept lawn attached to the grounds of the blind asylum at Twentieth and Race streets. They comprised the cadet corps attached to the institution. The boys carried dummy muskets and marched with perfect step. "By columns of fours," shouted Maj. W. King, the commandant, and from single file the boys made the movement without a mistep. "Company front" was formed with equal perfection, and the wheels were made without a break. Each boy kept his distance by placing one hand upon the shoulder of the boy just in front of him, and by this means went through the drill with but one mistake. Equal proficiency was shown in the manual of arms, the young soldiers handling their wooden muskets like West-Pointers.—[Philadelphia Record.

A Word About Teeth.

As regards the teeth, it must be admitted that in relation to the subject in hand they literally and truly cut both ways. In the complete set of 32 there are 20 for grinding, eight for biting and four for tearing. Grinding teeth are required for animals which live on grains and other hard vegetable substances; biting teeth are necessary for animals which nibble soft substances like grasses and some fruits; tearing teeth are essential for animals which actually tear tough and resistant structures, like flesh, to pieces. In man the grinding teeth largely preponderate; and how well fitted these teeth are for grinding seeds, grains, acorns, and the like, the teeth of our very old forefathers tell a significant and true tale. In man the biting teeth have a conspicuous place and a very decisive function; with them, even to the present, the skilled biter can cut through the finest thread, a feat equivalent to dividing the most delicate filament of food fibre that grows from the earth. The teeth are vegetable weapon; they are the best of weapons which the out-and-out vegetarian can use; they assist him both in practice and argument. But then there remain those four tearing fangs, those canine or dog's teeth, so firm, strong, and savage. The canine or tearing teeth stand out strikingly in favor of the view that man is formed for eating flesh; but it cannot be said by the stanchest flesh eater that the flesh-eating tendency is the strongest altogether. No; it is certain that the balance turns fairly the other way. It may, however, be argued that the very fact of the existence of only four tearing teeth gives countenance to the belief that nature has supplied the human animal with fangs for devouring animal flesh if he is obliged or desirous so to do. This is true, but only to a limited extent, because we now know that even the teeth, firm as they are, become, by constant habit of life, changed in form and character. The canine tooth itself, even in the dog, has been exceptionally so modified from this cause as to lead to a characteristic type of structure indicative of the influence of manner of life on growth when extended through many generations.—[Longman's Magazine.

Paper Flowers.

Paper flowers can be made so natural that when put in proper places, they are not objectionable. A mass of pond lilies, with their heavy green leaves and flexible stems laid under a mirror to be reflected in it, are quite as effective in point of beauty as the lovely owners themselves. A birch bark basket of many hued pansies, with here and there a saucy leaf, can be not only beautiful but odorous, by sprinkling orris root powder in cotton in the bottom of the basket. Snow balls with glossy foliage, when mounted on panels, are ornamental. A branch of dogwood in a dark corner is very effective and easily made. A jar of peonies (the rose scented white one) can almost defy detection if a drop of oil of rose be put in the cotton at the base of the pink seed vessels.

Leaves of all sorts may be made of waste leather from saddleries or harness shops, and cost but a trifle. The outlines of the leaf should be marked with pencil; then gone over with some sharp instrument to leave the impress. Dip the leather in warm water. If thin, a moment will suffice; but if heavy, several minutes. Then, with a stout pair of scissors or sharp knife, cut the leaf, always leaving the stem attached. With a round pointed instrument, such as the head of a steel crochet hook, draw the veins in a natural manner, unless it be a rose leaf or something requiring fine, sharp lines. While the leaf is wet, pull, curl or roll it into a natural appearance (flat leaves are not natural), and put it to dry quickly near, but not in the mouth of an oven. When dry paint with oil; if the leaves should be light, like those of some hot house roses, paint the leather white first. Pond lilies require very thick leather, so do magnolias, while quite thin leather is best for rose leaves, pansies, snow balls and dogwood. Hyacinths and peonies may be cut from thicker leather. Rubber stems may be had at most paper flower depots, but the tubing sold at the drug stores for infants' nursing bottles is excellent for pond lily stems, and thick leather may be cut and rolled to answer at less expense.—[Good Housekeeping.

Novel Process of Justice in Belgium.

A curious step has just been taken in the administration of justice to criminals in Belgium. M. Lejeune, minister of justice, is the author of a law according to which criminals of a small type will receive no punishment for the first offense. First offenders will be tried, lectured and sentenced but the sentence will not be carried out. If convicted a second time, however, the criminal will be treated with the greatest severity, and in addition to serving out the sentence meted out to him for his second crime, he will undergo the punishment from which he was first let off. The law will release thousands of King Leopold's subjects who are now in jail. It is believed it will have a wholesome effect in preventing criminals from becoming hardened and repeating their wickedness through dread of sentences behind them.

A buckwheat cake and a home run depend largely upon the batter.

Colored Seas.

It is a curious matter of interest to note that there are several large seas which are named from their color. The White Sea bears its name with perhaps the best reason of any. Its shores are covered with snow for the greater part of the year, and its frozen surface is for that time a snowy plain.

The Red Sea is also entitled to its name. Through its clear waters the reefs of red coral are clearly to be seen. Much of its rocky bed is the growth of the coral insect. Another reason, and probably the true one for the name of this sea, is the fact that along its eastern shore lies ancient Edom. This name signifies Red. It was given to the region not from the color of its sandstone hills, but from its people. These are the descendants of him who came in, faint and weary from hunting, and said to his brother, "Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage, for I am faint; therefore was his name called Edom."

In the case of the Yellow Sea, its name is sufficiently accounted for from the appearance of its water. The sea receives a great deal of mud from the rivers of China. Moreover, it is shallow, and the sandy bottom gives its own color to the water a long way out from the shore.

The Black Sea affords us no intelligible account of its name. Its waters are not black, they are described as of a deep blue, like that which is seen in sunny weather off the southwestern shores of England.

Crickets in Algeria.

Accounts are published of the devastation caused by crickets in Algeria. The insects resemble but are not identical with either locusts or grasshoppers. Last year swarms of grasshoppers ravaged the colony. This year the crickets have taken their place. They spring like grasshoppers, but have a more rapid and sustained flight. They form clouds which shut out the light of the sun. When they alight on the ground they destroy every trace of vegetation. They sometimes fall exhausted on the ground in such numbers as to cover it with a layer of dead bodies, from which pestilential exhalations arise. The correspondent of a Paris newspaper, in a letter from Algeria, published tonight, says that the railway trains have been stopped by the insects between Constantine and Batna.

The method still employed to check the evil in the African possessions of France is the old and expensive one of digging long trenches at a right angle to the advancing swarms, and placing on the most distant side a sort of fence formed by a web of cloth. The advancing insects strike against the cloth, fall into the pit, and are there covered with lime or mold. The Algerian authorities have spent 700,000 francs in destroying them, and now contemplate a further expenditure of 1,000,000 francs to complete the work.—[London Times.

Smothering Flames with a Bare Hand.

John Smith, the Ford-street plumber, has been a terrible sufferer with his hands ever since the incipient fire next door to his shop, three weeks ago. It may be remembered that a gaspipe parted and the gas was accidentally lighted and a volume of flame poured into the room and would speedily have had the whole building in flames. Mr. Smith, with great presence of mind, and a disregard for personal consequences which few men would have shown, ran to the place and smothered the flames by deliberately placing the palm of his hands against the burning pipe. It was an effectual remedy, all danger being over before the firemen arrived. Naturally Mr. Smith's hands were horribly burned, and he has been a sufferer under the doctor's care ever since. People who appreciate bravery might remember that Mr. Smith is a good, honest plumber, who has enjoyed a good deal of hard luck with commendable pluck.—[Hartford Courant.

A Queer Thing About Owls.

A Kingston man has made an addition to his collection of birds, a large owl, lately caught at Hurley. "Owls are deceptive birds," said a citizen today. "I had one, a few years ago, with which I played a trick on the public. I kept the owl in a cage. It was an attraction, and many people saw it. One day the bird died of 'cold poison,' and a taxidermist stuffed it. I then put it back on its perch in the cage. People who had seen the owl alive said that they could see no difference in its appearance, and they would come and admire the bird just the same. That is the reason why I say the owl is a peculiar bird. Dead or alive, they look about the same."—[Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.

Two Friends.

When the Duke of Wellington was fighting in Spain, there were two horses which had always drawn the same gun, and had been side by side in many battles. At last one was killed, and the other, on having his food brought to him as usual, refused to eat, but turned his head round to look for his old friend, and neighed many times as if to call him. All the care that was bestowed on him was in vain. There were other horses near him, but he would not notice them; and he soon afterwards died, not having once tasted food since his former companion was killed.—[Picayune.

Paris now ordains that stockings shall match the shoe instead of the costume.

En Passant.

There passed one day, adown the way
That led beneath the old elm tree,
A maiden fair, without a care,
Singing, laughing, joyous, free,
With pail in hand she went to bring
Some water from the clear, cold spring.

It chanced that day, as oft it may,
A traveler, long and dusty road
The nook espied and turned aside
To where the crystal water flowed.
And there beneath the cooling shade
He met the startled, pretty maid.

Full fair was he, as she could see,
And as he stopped with manly grace
To fill her pail, he did not fail
To note her pure and lovely face.
And as they stood a moment there,
The traveler loved the maiden fair.

She hastened home, he soon was gone,
But with him in his thoughts he bore
The image bright that met his sight,
And won upon him more and more.
While she oft saw in fancy's dream
The traveler by the limpid stream.

* * * * *

The years soon fled, they both were wed;
He, to a fair and high-born dame;
While she with joy, a farmer's boy
Accepted for his honest name.
And like some tale of minstrel lay
Are spring and nook and summer day.

—[Cincinnati Times Star.

HUMOROUS.

About the first thing lost at sea is the sight of land.

To remove milldew—Pay off what is due on the mill.

A reign of terror is one that is mixed with hailstones as big as hen's eggs.

He---Do you take me for a fool? She---Excuse me; I am not open to any marriage proposals at present.

We are told that the coopers are to have a paper printed in their interests. We suppose it will be a barrel organ.

"John, did you find any eggs in the old hen's nest this morning?" "No sir; if the hen laid any, she has mislaid them."

Wife (whose husband is rescuing her from drowning)—Shall I keep my mouth shut, John? Husband---Yes---if you can.

It requires push to succeed in business, whether it be running a newspaper, keeping a country store or wheeling a baby carriage.

Irate Student—"Don't you ever sweep under the bed, I'd like to know?" Calm Chambermaid---"I always do. I prefer it to a dust pan."

Very often the man who "boils with indignation" one day simmers with regret the next morning, especially if his wrath be put in cold type.

A young lady teacher was completely prostrated last week. She asked a five-year-old girl what the plural of trousers was, and the child answered, "Pants."

"I say, old man, can you tell me where is the first present mentioned in the Bible?" "Give it up." "Why, Eve presented Adam with a Cain, stupid."

"What an old, old story love is, Miss Clara!" he said, and he moistened his lips and clutched his chair. "Yes, Mr. Sampson," she shyly replied, "and yet it is no chestnut."

He—"Why does that Miss Jaundice always wear lilies of the valley?" She—"I can't imagine — particularly as flowers of the plain would be so much more appropriate."

Scientist—"Have you ever tried faith-cure for your rheumatism?" Patient—"Yes; I'm trying it now. I've got in my pocket the left hind foot of a graveyard rabbit that was killed in the dark of the moon, and I do believe it's helping me."

"You wouldn't think," he said, indicating a gentleman across the street, "that that ordinary, common-place person has many times stared death unflinchingly in the face." "Why, no! Is he a desperate character?" "Not very; he's an undertaker."

A bold, revengeful little boy rubbed fine Cayenne pepper all over the back of his jacket and well into the cloth, and then laughed out loud in school, for which the master flogged him severely, but dismissed school soon after to go and see an eye doctor.

"Where are you going this evening, Charley?" "Going to call on Miss Clara." "But you went to see Miss Annie last winter," "Yes. You see, Annie doesn't like oysters, and Clara doesn't like ice cream, and so I go to see Annie in the winter and Clara in the summer."

A Cannon to Shoot Twelve Miles.

"We are now," said the director of the Pittsburgh works, "making a cannon for the American Emensite Company. It will be used to demonstrate the value of that new explosive. It is a smooth bore, 3 inches in diameter and 100 inches long, and will throw a six-inch shell with emensite from 10 to 12 miles.

In ordinary rifled cannon the shell turns 1 1-4 times in the length of the gun. This gives it a terrific tortional strain and necessitates a corresponding thickness and strength of the shell and a proportionate reduction of space for the explosives. In other words the internal space for the explosive is reduced one-half to secure the necessary strength. Now the Emensite Company proposes to avoid this trouble by returning to the old smooth bore cannon, and at the same time to secure the necessary range by the increased power of their explosive. This new gun they expect to throw a dynamite shell as far as a rifled cannon.---[Pittsburg Dispatch.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:
JETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county.

SECRETARY OF STATE:
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR:
CHARLES F. MCKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER:
GEORGE A. BINGHAM
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIAT JUSTICES SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Durham county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Wednesday, August 22d, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress and a Presidential Elector etc. Each county in the District will elect delegates to said Convention as provided by the party plan of organization.

E. A. WHITE,
July 23, 1888. Chair'n Ex. Com

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First Senatorial District will be held at Edenton N. C., on Wednesday, August 22d, 1888, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Senators, etc. The counties of the District will elect delegates to said Convention as provided by the party plan of organization.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. Q. A. WOOD,
July 23, 1888. Secretary.

Gen. Sheridan died on Sunday.

The Mills bill, the result of bossism, patronage, and fear, may well be called the Democratic crazy quilt.

The Daily *Press*, of Utica, N. Y., a labor paper, which supported Cleveland in 1884, now flies the Harrison flag. Free trade did it.

Protection and free trade may be thus pithily defined. Protection profit sharing; free trade, poverty sharing.

There is a young stampede among the workingmen in New York manufacturing establishments to get out of the Democratic free trade party.

A disastrous fire broke out in Suffolk, Va., on the 1st inst., destroying the business part of the town. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

The *Saturday News*, of Lewisburg, Pa., hitherto leaning towards the Democracy has declared for Harrison and Morton. It says:

Harrison has made quite a number of speeches since his nomination, but there is no flavor of the cyclopedia about them. He depends upon his own brains, not on those of other men.

A Harrison and Morton Club has been organized among the Poles at Buffalo, N. Y., who voted for Cleveland four years ago. The solid Polish vote of 2,000 will go for Harrison this year.

To break down wool-growing and be dependent on foreign countries for the blankets under which we sleep and coats that cover our backs is not wise policy for the National Government to enforce—James G. Blaine.

There is a ground-swell in Indiana in Harrison's favor. The number of Democrats who announce themselves as supporters of Harrison and protection is so large that the movement is of the nature of a stampede.

Intelligent Democrats seem to be taking the advice Watterson gave some time ago when he said "the Democrat who is not a free trader should go elsewhere." They are going over to Harrison with numerous promptitude.

A few days ago there passed through the New York custom house an invoice of 75,000 campaign buttons, made in England, to be used as Democratic badges. Each bears on its face the name of "Cleveland." It is eminently proper than the campaign badges of the free-trade Democracy should be made in England.

"The Republican party stands for the principle of Protection. We believe in the preservation of the American market for the American producers and workmen. We believe that the development of home manufactures tends direct to promote the interests of agriculure by furnishing a home market for the products of the farm and thus emancipating our farmers from the transportation charges which they must pay when their products seek distant markets.

WHY IT IS A FREE TRADE BILL.

A correspondent asks the CAROLINIAN to explain how it is that a reduction of a certain per cent in the present tariff duties as contemplated by the Mills bill can be construed as "favoring Free Trade?" The Free Trade in the Mills bill is first of all in the absolute extinction of duties on more than fifty articles which represent an invested capital of over $500,000,000. This bill proposes to take this large number of articles now protected by a tariff and put every one of them on the free list, and give absolute Free Trade to the whole world in those products.

If a bill that proposes such a thing as that is not a Free Trade bill, then the terms have lost their meaning. It is a cheap Democratic trick to say that the Mills bill only reduces duties a few per cent below the existing tariff, while ignoring completely the absolute free trade which it proposes in a large number of commodities.

The second reason why the CAROLINIAN calls it a Free Trade measure is that in its reduction of duties it scales them down without regard, save in a few isolated cases, to the element of protection and with the apparent desire to put the tariff system as soon as possible upon the basis of revenue only. Its general disposition of duties is not in favor of protection to American industries. It is beginning on the inclined plane down, with the ultimate design of landing upon a practically Free Trade basis.

The CAROLINIAN'S third reason for calling it a Free Trade bill is the fact that it is the offspring of Free Traders. The man whose name it bears has for years been one of the most pronounced Free Traders in the United States, and associated with him in the construction of the bill are Carlisle, Breckinridge and others, all opposed to the protective system.

NOT FOR POLITICS, BUT PROTECTION.

The surprising feature of the campaign thus far is the number of Democrats who are leaving their party and coming over to the Republican column. The notable feature of this change is the fact that in most cases it is not for ordinary political reasons, but it is due to the attitude of the two parties on the tariff question. Thousands of Democrats are saying, as one prominent Connecticut Democrat recently said, that after voting the Democratic ticket for many years he was going to vote for Harrison this year, "not on account of politics, but in order to protect myself and those dependent upon me for support." It is thus not a matter of sentiment, but of plain, practical business. The men who are going to vote against the Democratic party because it is against them and all their interests, are the men who will elect Harrison in November.

OUR FIRST DUTY.

The country, like the house in St. Paul's doctrine, "which provideth not for its own inmates denies the faith and is worse than an infidel." America's first duty is to take care of Americans. It is only a far-off duty to look out for England, except by international equity that cannot be too watchful and strict. We must do what we can for the benefit of mankind by fostering industry on our own shores; and it is not minding our own but meddling with other's business, besides being greatly a false calculation, to seek to put our labor and laborers into an equation with those of any other country.

A recent writer asks, What is a nation but a vast Self? Ours, sixty million strong, should keep its footing, develope its resources, nurse its energies and grow into its full proportions. Self preservation and protection is our first duty.

THE ROTTEN STATE BANK.

One of the lawyers, a distinguished Democrat, who appeared for the defendants in connection with the broken State National Bank, said:

"I am ready to give that from the day of its nativity to its putrefaction this bank never drew an honest breath. It was conceived in sin and lived on fraud and false entries, and every man connected with it was fully cognizant of the fraud and falsehood which kept it alive."

After quoting this statement, the *North State* calls public attention to the following points which are of more than ordinary interest just now:

"Judge Fowle, the democratic candidate for governor, was for years a director of this bank. Mr. E. R. Stamps, democratic president of the board of directors of the State Penetentiary, was once president of this bank; and deposited and lost the penitentiary funds in it. Mr. W. S. Primrose, a democrat, also a director, deposited and lost agricultural land script fund in it. And D. W. Bain, democratic State treasurer, who should have known better, deposited and lost the people's money in this rotten concern. Truly here is a situation which puts explanations in order."

Some men think to prove their genius by their lack of common sense.

They say that 'Democrats sneeze every time Thurman takes snuff."

There will be 75,000 men in the Blaine procession in New York.

THE DEMOCRATS ALARMED. APPEALING FOR HELP.

The Democratic leaders of this State are far from feeling that they have a "walk over" this year. The following circular the Chairman of the State Executive Committee is sending out to the faithful, explains the situation. From a Republican standpoint it is very interesting reading.

Rooms State Democratic Executive Committee, 228 Fayetteville-st., Raleigh, N. C. July 20th, 1888.

My Dear Sir:—As you doubtless already know, a political campaign cannot be conducted without money. This committee is sorry, but in candor compelled to say that there is disorganization, indifference and discontent in the Democratic party to an alarming extent, and that to secure the State in November to Cleveland and Fowle, there must be systematic and unceasing work until the day of election. This will require funds. Knowing how zealous and liberal you always are in aiding the party, this committee feels bound to notify you of the situation and to ask you for pecuniary assistance. All contributions when received are placed in bank and checked out when needed. As the names of all contributors and the amount paid by each is preserved, if there should be any surplus on hand at the end of the canvass, there will be no difficulty in a pro rata distribution of it to those who have created the fund. Hoping to hear from you at the earliest moment, I am, yours very truly,

SPIER WHITAKER.

Democrats Leaving the Party

We continue the list of the more notable changes. To publish all would fill our paper.

Henry L. Pitts, a life long Democrat and former Mayor of Rochester, has dropped the heavy load of Cleveland and supports Harrison.

Hon. John C. Downey, ex-Governor of California, is out for Harrison and Morton. He says Cleveland is not fit to be Governor of a Australian colony.

In Lyons, N. Y., seventy of the men who supported Cleveland in '84 have already announced that they shall vote for Harrison and Morton in November.

James Wilson, one of the largest coal dealers in Paterson, N. J., who voted for Cleveland four years ago, has told a reporter that he intends to vote this year for Harrison, Morton and protection, because he does not believe in free trade, and does believe that free trade is what the Democratic policy means.

John D. Lynch, of No. 386 Broadway, one of the largest wholesale dealers in knit goods in the country, says he cannot understand how any Irish citizen can favor the present Democratic tariff policy, which he thinks would ruin many industries and aid England's commercial industries. He declares for the election of Harrison and Morton.

Three Democratic ex-Mayors of Troy—J. M. Warren, George B. Warren and W. L. Alstyne—are among the Democrats in that city who have announced Cleveland and free trade.

A congratulatory telegram to Gens Harrison from the 1,500 glassblower in New Albany, Ind., pledges their support to him. Most of the men have been Democrats until the present time.

Gen. James A. Walker, of Wytheville, Va., who was Lieut-Governor of the State under the Democratic rule of Governor Holiday, has come into the Republican ranks. He says that he cannot stand free trade and cannot vote for Cleveland. He declares that Southwest Virginia will go for Harrison and Morton.

The firm of Doty & McFarlan, manufacturers of surface coated paper at Willoughby-ave and Walworth-st, Brooklyn, supported Cleveland four years ago. They have seen the error of their way, however, and the other day a handsome Harrison, Morton and Protection banner was flung to the breeze from the top of their factory. The firm employs about 180 hands, and the flag-raising was all the work of the employees, the members of the firm being invited guests.

A Democratic Company for Harrison.

When General Harrison's Indianapolis friends were urging him for the Republican nomination for President, Court E. Whitsett, a Democrat who has for several years been quartermaster of the Indiana Grand Army of the Republic, remarked to a group of friends one day that if General Harrison should be nominated he would not only give the Republican ticket his support but would pledge the votes of a number of other Democrats. When Harrison was nominated Mr. Whitsett joined in the Republican demonstration and he is now fulfilling his promise to bring other Democrats over to the Republican ranks in a way that is astounding the politicians of both parties. When the organization of a regiment of Harrison Guards was undertaken a few days ago Mr Whitsett was made captain of a company. "I will furnish my own men" he quietly remarked, "and they will all be Democrats." At a meeting of the regimental officers he was asked how many men he had in his company. "One hundred and thirty-five" was the reply, "and they are all Democrats. Before I quit work I will have 200."

They Mean Free Trade This Time.

New York Press

The men who voted to destroy our wool industries are enemies to all industrial progress in this country—nay, more, they are cowardly enemies for had they the courage and the power they would as willingly cast the vote to strike down any other American industry. It is the beginning of the great fight before us. Those who have the interests of this country and the welfars of the wage earner at heart should lose no time. The free traders mean free trade this time.

A Letter from a Democratic Farmer.

PATTERSON, N. Y. July 28th.

J. S. Clarkson Esq.

Sir:—As a Democratic farmer I wish to say to you that I am not in favor of or in sympathy with free trade. I have always been a Democrat, and insist that I am now a Democrat. I voted for Cleveland four years ago, but will not do so again, but will vote for Harrison and Morton. My party in convention has indorsed the Mills bill, which I have just examined, and it is worse than childish to say that it is not a free trade bill. It permits Canada to ship free of duty to our State the very things it wants to ship, including salt, lumber, milk, vegetables, etc, while Canada has a high tariff which prevents us shipping to them, except the things mentioned, which we do not and cannot ship to them. In other words Canada, under this bill, gets free trade with us and we get absolutely nothing in return.

Although I do not raise sheep, I feel a natural sympathy with other farmers who do, and am opposed to free wool. And I think any farmer who hurts any branch of farming to some extent hurts himself. Farming property in many cases can be bought to-day for the value of the buildings upon it. We pay more for our labor, and can't compete with farmers of other countries. Some of my Democratic friends say labor is too high. I don't agree to this. I know when labor is plenty and wages high I get ready sales and a good market for the products of my farm, which are principally sent to the city.

We have now the finest market in the world, and it is simply a question whether I, being a taxpayer and bearing all the burdens of citizenship, shall have any advantage over non-residents and foreigners who are not taxpayers and have no burdens of citizenship. I claim that I, as an American farmer, should have some advantage over foreign farmers in this market; and I cannot well ask this favor unless I am willing to give the same advantage to the American laborer, merchant and manufacturer.

Many of my democratic neighbors feel as I do about this case. They will speak for themselves. Some of them may not be heard from until election day; then they will speak in no uncertain way.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE E. WRIGHT.

And Thus They Leave.

From the Milton Advertiser, Dem.

We publish to day a card from Mr. J. B. Smith, wherein he formally renounces his allegiance to the democratic party. Mr. Smith is a man of the very highest character, and we sincerely regret that he has seen fit to take such a step.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of Gaswell Co.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Some years since, when honored as the nominee of the democratic party for the Legislature, in my address to the people of the county I gave this promise: "That whenever the interest of my party conflicted with the interest of my people, party might go to the dogs and I would go for the interest of my people." Now fellow-citizens I feel called upon to redeem that promise for reasons briefly stated as follows:

1st. The party has repeatedly violated its pledges to abolish the Internel Revenue system.

2nd. By its continued agitation of the question of repealing the tobacco tax (which it has had the power to do for the last three sessions of Congress) it has so unsettled and demoralized the leaf tobacco markets of the country as to inflict a loss of millions of dollars upon the tobacco growers, and at the same time its failure to repeal this tax has permitted the manufacture of this great agricultural staple of our section to be monopolized by a few wealthy corporations which now have the power and, unless the tax is speedily repealed, I verily believe, will in a short time form a Tobacco Trust, which will destroy all local competition and absolutely fix the price to be paid to the grower, as well as that of the manufactured article to the consumer.

3rd, is the persistent opposition of the party to the Blair or similar bills having for their object the rendering of aid to the South (chiefly) in building up a better system of public schools. That this most beneficent offer should meet with opposition and defeat at the hands of the democratic party fills me with amazement and sorrow. Instead of being stigmatized as a bill to encourage mendicancy, it should be entitled a bill to prevent pauperism at the South: 1st, Because it would help to educate its children; 2nd, Would increase its circulation of money; 3d, Would be making restitution of a small portion of the enormous revenue unjustly collected from one of our leading industries.

Fellow citizens, the agricultural class at the South is fast descending the scale of humanity, which runs as follows: First comes the degree of ignorance, then poverty, then degradation and crime; and in my humble opinion this deplorable condition can only be averted by the material elevation of the present, and intellectual elevation of the rising generation at the South. And inasmuch as I find the party I have heretofore faithfully served, by its legislation, opposing the material and intellectual development of my land and people, duty to each of which I conceive paramount to duty to party, I feel constrained to renounce my allegiance to the party and will stand by the interests of my land and people.

Your obedient servant,
J. B. SMITH.

Osmond, N. C. July 17, '88.

The Asheville *Herald* says: The people of North Carolina have heard the only speech Fowle can make, for the last twenty years, then why not have it printed in circular form and distributed throughout the country, and save the gentleman the expense of traveling all over the country to deliver it. The would-be Governor's friends should get him up a new speech.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless state offices and deficiencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation—no government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark, says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made.

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health. Try it. Sample bottle free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Bell vs Peter Bell.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th day of August, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court.

Elizabeth City Academy.

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 23rd, 1888.

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments.

Board and tuition for session of thirty-eight weeks, in Intermediate course about $100.

Music and Art are specialties under a competent teacher,

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal.
Or, C. W. GRANDY, Ch'n B'd Trustees.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our ⓓ brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name upon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America.

American Net & Twine Co

Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton St. N. Y.

7-23.

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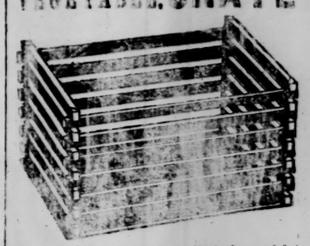

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It is made to open flat to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart boxes respectively, with lid and cover and racks to keep the boxes separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

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—o—

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them. as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season,

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins are very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them,

We also want to call your attention to our line of Seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before; also, we have a large line of cheaper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M.

☞Now for work.

☞Let each one do his duty.

☞The District can be redeemed.

☞Take the CAROLINIAN and keep fully posted.

☞The sweet potato and pea crops are very promising.

☞The indications for a good corn crop continue favorable. Farmers are very hopeful.

☞The premium list of the Elizabeth City Fair, in neat pamphlet form, is out. Send to Geo. M. Scott, Secretary, for a copy.

☞The Railroad Company are selling excursion tickets to Norfolk and return every Saturday for only one dollar.

☞Dr. V. N. Sewell, Deputy of the Farmers' Alliance, will address the farmers of this county, at the Park, on the 15th inst.

☞The Democratic Club that started here with so much *eclat* has simmered down to a lukewarm corporal's guard, so far as attendance is concerned.

☞The intelligent laboring man is inquiring, "What good will it do me to have goods at free trade prices if my wages are cut down to free trade rates?"

☞The Republican County Convention was held on Monday. The proceedings, ticket nominated, etc., will be found in another column. The utmost harmony prevailed and a capital ticket was nominated, the strongest for many years.

☞The local sensation last week was a "baby-find," an abandoned white female infant at the gate of Dempsey Harris, colored, near town. The authorities made investigation and found a mother and father for it, both in town. The latter gave bond for its maintenance.

☞The new Methodist Church at Mt. Hermon, this county, is nearly completed. It is a fine building, and is being handsomely painted by Mr. Tho's R. Bland, the leading painter of Elizabeth City. The Church will be dedicated on Sunday, the 19th of August. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. J. T. Whitley.

☞Mrs. Murphy, who has conducted the "Boy's and Girls" department of the CAROLINIAN for the past two years writes her Good Bye this week. We know that all those who have taken an interest in that department will miss her entertaining and instructive articles.. In parting with her the CAROLINIAN most sincerely wishes her success in her literary work. She merits it.

☞The *Falcon* reads its Democratic brethren of Elizabeth City a lecture because of their "disdainfully refusing to serve on committees" and "insulting" solicitors for funds to get up a demonstration of "welcome to the Convention," and it deplores the lack of Democratic spirit and interest. But the *Falcon* ought to be considerate. These Democrats had just invested their spare political cash in white hats and red bandanas!

☞Because of a misapprehension in the minds of a few Republicans in this county, the following statement is made. The present plan of party organization was adopted in 1880. From that time the chairmen of the precinct committees have been recognized, without question, in Pasquotank as the County Executive Committee—giving each precinct a voice—and from their number they have elected a Chairman. At the first meeting Mr. Geo. W. Cobb was elected and he held the position until the 10th of July, 1886, when, at a meeting of the chairmen of all the precincts, excepting Elizabeth City and Newland, Mr. J. S Wilcox was elected. Before the call was issued for the Convention held this week. Mr. Wilcox, as chairman of the committee of Salem, called a meeting to elect delegates, etc. At that meeting a new precinct committee was elected, leaving Mr. Wilcox off. This made a vacancy in the Chairmanship of the County Committee. To fill this, in order that a valid call could be issued for a County Convention, the Secretary convened the County Committee on the 10th of July. Every member attended. Mr. J. P. Overman was elected Chairman, and he was ordered to issue the call for the County nominating Convention, which he did. The new Committee will meet at a proper time and elect a chairman for the ensuing term.

☞Corn was 62 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞The peach crop may be doubtful but the speech crop will not fail.

☞It is a mistake now to think that the girl of the period who wears the biggest hat has the biggest head.

☞It is said the eyes are windows of the soul. Alas! too many tenements are empty.

☞An old fashioned Republican majority may be expected from Pasquotank this year.

☞It is suggested that the man who can pack a trunk ought to marry the woman who can sharpen a lead pencil.

☞One of the fashionable shades this year is called "putty." It matches the head of the fashionable young lady's escort first rate.

☞Lend a dishonest man money and you will find him out sooner or later. He will be out when you call for the return of your money.

☞No one can point to a man named on the Republican ticket now before the people and truthfuly say "he is not qualified?"

☞Many wise and true sayings are preached to us every day by unconscious ministers, in street, school, office, or home. Good and helpful words are never out of season.

☞The Thurman badges are exciting more ridicule than enthusiasm.

About those red bandanas
You make an awful fuss.
Unfurl your wipes—
The Stars and Stripes
Are good enough for us.

☞"Young Voter" asks: "Didn't the Democratic party go into power under the promise to reduce the taxes?" Of course it did, but not a single penny of tax reduction has yet been made.

☞When a man hearkens to and makes a "deal" with an enemy who feigns friendship to accomplish selfish personal ends, he is very apt to find himself at the tail end of a losing game. This happened here on Monday, and the victim of misplaced confidence got no sympathy in his ignominious defeat.

☞The CAROLINIAN, on behalf of the white Republicans of Pasquotank, acknowledges the unselfish and patriotic spirit manifested by the colored voters of the county in making no demand on the score of race, but uniting as Republicans, for the success of the party, in placing a ticket in the field that will bring to it many votes that have hitherto been cast against us.

☞The name of Joshua S. Lister esq., was prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for the Legislature, and he developed great strength, but in order to reconcile differences, promote harmony and unify the party, he asked his friends to support Mr. Barco in the Convention, and they did. Mr. Lister is a true Republican and a very effective speaker. He will be heard from during the campaign.

☞"Constant Reader" inquires: "Is the Democratic press keeping up the charges they started against Harrison?" No; the more respectable have all retracted. First, they charged that Harrison favored unrestricted Chinese immigration, but investigation proved that his action led to the enactment of the law on the subject now in force. Then they stated that he voted against the Blair bill; this was false, and they had to take it back. And so with all the rest.

☞The editor of the CAROLINIAN has some "old fashioned" notions about religion which he couldn't change if he would. He has very little faith, nay, none at all, in the vitality of the religion of the man who gets up in public places and in sanctimonious strains denounces lying and dishonesty, when he knows that man's word among his neighbors is at heavy discount, whose promises are seldom kept and who *does not pay his honest debts.* "By their fruits ye shall know them." Oh, if the loud professors would all PRACTICE what they preach they might exert some influence in promoting genuine religion among the people.

—These are days of great combinations. Capital combines to beat labor; labor combines to beat capital, but Robinson & Co., has a combination that beat them all—they combine the highest quality of Groceries with the lowest possible prices.

☞The CAROLINIAN has this to say to "A Young Man:" Right conduct and honest effort are essential factors in life's work. A young man who has good health and governs his actions by a conscientious answer to the ever present question, Would my mother approve? is certain to succeed. It is impossible for every man to win fame or fortune or both, but the man who earns a living, even in a very modest way, feels the inspiration of independence and has safely passed the precipice of failure. Repinings for riches and angry envy of prosperity weaken the moral tone and mental fibre. They paralyze effort and end in empty vaporings in the bar room and empty larders at home. Choose the wisere course.

☞At the Democratic Senatorial Convention here yesterday, W. P. Shaw, of Hertford, and W. K. Abbott, of Camden, were nominated.

☞The action of the Republican Convention on Monday was not what the Democrats had hoped for. Instead of harmony they wanted wrangling; and instead of a strong ticket they wanted a weak one. They are greatly disappointed.

☞The Democratic Congressional Convention was held here yesterday. E. F. Lamb, of Elizabeth City, was made permanent Chairman. A canvass showing that Hon. T. G. Skinner had enough votes to nominate on the first ballot, he was made the nominee by acclamation. Geo. H. Brown, of Beaufort county, was nominated for Elector. A ratification meeting was held at night at which perfunctory speeches were made by Shaw, Moore, Warren, Lucas and Harry Skinner, but nearly all were significantly lacking in enthusiasm. The party is'nt feeling jubilant.

LOCAL MENTION.

Hot enough now; the thermometer is high up in the nineties!—The Salvation Army still draws crowds going every night.—Rev. J. L. White, the new Pastor of the Baptist Church, occupied the pulpit on Sunday. He appears to be an able preacher.—Redden's Colored Excursion to Nags Head on Friday was a success. A festive good time is reported.—Dr. V. N. Sewell, Deputy of the Farmers' Alliance, is organizing the order in this section, called this week.—Said a Democrat on Monday, "Well, the Republican Convention to-day was conducted with as much decorum dignity and good order as any Convention I ever saw."—See the change in Moses Weisel's advertisement.—The "hand-shaking" is being kept up!—The town is full of visiting Democrats from all parts of the District, attending the Conventions. A number of them called and paid their respects. Many of them are our personal friends, and we feel sorry to find them in political error.—Underwood & Son are making a large addition to their wharf to accommodate their growing business.—The local committee had the Court House handsomely decorated with flags, badges, banners, etc., for the Democratic Conventions yesterday.

Pasquotank Republican Convention.

Pursuant to regular call, the Republicans of Pasquotank met in County Convention at the Court House in Elizabeth City on Monday, August 6th, 1888, and was called to order by John P. Overman, Chairman of the County Executive Committee. Henry M. Pritchard was appointed temporary Secretary.

The credentials showing that every precinct in the County was represented, the Convention proceeded to a permanent organization by electing Col. C. Guirkin Chairman, and A. B. Seeley and W. H. Corbett Secretaries. The following ticket was then nominated: For Sheriff, T. P. Wilcox; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper; Treasurer, G. W. Cobb; Coronor, W. G. Pool; Surveyor, W. F. Pritchard; House of Representatives, E. J. Barco. On motion, adjourned.

C. GUIRKIN.
A. B. SEELEY, Chairman.
W. H. CORBETT, Secretaries.

STATE ITEMS

Five prisoners broke out of the Clinton jail last Thursday night.

Cross and White, who appealed to the supreme court, have filed their bond.

The Greenville Reflector says that several mad dogs have recently been killed in that section,

The Guilford commissioners refuse to pay more than 25 cts a day to the support of jail prisoners.

Clinton Caucasian says There is a pear tree on Mr. R. R. Bell's plantation that is supposed to be 100 years old and has a full crop this year.

The High Point Enterprise says: The North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends will convene in this place on Wednesday before the second Sunday in August.

The high white hat clubs in the State generally seem to be playing out. Something has hurt. Perhaps they have found out that country people don't care for such baubles and as for the ree nose rags the idea is too utterly too too.

"The time has come now when party prejudice must be laid aside and the American people should vote with the party that has built up this grand country and sustained it against the encroachment of free trade and foreign interference.

Since the 14th of July, the following new postoffices have been established in North Carolina: Defiance, Randolph county; Cavenaugh, Duplin Co.; Dorado, Stokes Co.; Forge Surry Co; Rehoboth, Northampton Co.; Sitton, Henderson Co.; Thurston, Alexander Co.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need u special mention, All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure bood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store,

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

GOOD BYE.

Dear Boys and Girls, the wise man teaches us that there is a time for all things—a time to meet and a time to part. Our parting time has arrived. Often during the two years that I have weekly thought of you I have criticised, reproved or praised you, and have often reflected on the faults plain to the most loving heart, but now in the hour of parting I feel like one in the presence of a dear friend about to leave forever the pleasant ties which bound their lives together. In that sacred hour, only the happy days of a mutual past are remembered. In this time of writing a farewell letter I think only of the gentle and gracious sympathy offered me by many Boys and Girls and by many elder friends of the Column.

One last little story, and one last little poem Cousin Eveleen offers to the Boys and Girls and with earnest wishes for the future welfare of one and all she bids them all "good bye."

A rose-bush grew in a sunny Southern garden. Every day a lovely lady visited its work and cared for its welfare, but the bush felt all dissatisfied and refused to bloom,

One day a storm swept over the city, a wild tempest and hurricae; amid other damage done to the sunny garden, our dissatisfied rose-bush was torn from its nook and whirled through the air for many miles and dropped, A child happened to find the bush and re-planted it by an humble cottage door. Behold a change in our rose-bush. It suddenly burst into bud bloom. This fable teaches that the most insensible heart may awake to a sense of its duty.

Perhaps some Boy or Girl will supply the reflections the lonely rose-bush blooming by the cottage door might be supposed to make when contrasting the grassy waste with the sunny Southern garden,

'In years gone by there came to me
A picture of a ship at sea
That comes to all, but mine was freight
With dolls, for which I had to wait.
The little mother heart of child
For porcelain girls and boys was wild.
That family upon the sea
Was ever near in hope to me.
And then the love of reading grew
But books for me were dear and few;
The dreams that then went out to sea
Were untold libraries for me.
Books were the cargo deck and hold
And guided by some captain bold,
Historian, warrior, poet, king,
In storied lore, he seemed to bring.
A girl could scarce be brought to say
Without a blush, how one bright day
Her ship, she thought was nearing shore
With one on board who oft before
As fairy prince, or common king
Enshrined all virtues one could bring
In matchless self to meet the test
Of all her dreams the brightest, best.
All this in youth and now the noon
Of middle life, with steady tune
Trolls out in sailor vein, 'What craft
Is sped by hope, the sails abaft?
The dolls the boys and girls have turned
The books as well are fairly earned
A prosaic husband smiles to see
The lover-prince he used to be.
A dreamer still, with shaded eyes
Athwart the glare I seek my prize,
The laden hull to me should bring
Above all prized earthly things
Love, honor, manhood in my race
A clean fair name my own to grace
And some of this it seems to me
Might happen well though two or three
Before my ship comes in from sea.'

What the Republican Platform Says.

If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of the Internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our Protective system, at the joint behests of the whiskey trust and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

☞The campaign is now opening, and the indications point to a "red hot" one. But the CAROLINIAN will not get excited—will remain calm, honest and fair. Its arguments and appeals will be addressed to the reason and common sense of its readers, and it will ask a patient consideration of what it may have to say. It will be sent to any address until after the election, for 50 cents a copy, cash in advance. Send in the names.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduedd. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay ,quired. I is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction o money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

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POEMS AND SKETCHES.

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We will cut the cost of the circumstances, and convince you that

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Prices Away Down!

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Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1000 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

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RESCUED FROM A WELL.

John Anderson, of Nebraska, Entombed Ten Days.

Thrilling Experiences in the Depths of the Excavation.

John Anderson, of Johnstown, Neb., was at the bottom of a seventy-five foot well making some repairs ten days ago, when the sides of the orifice caved in and imprisoned him. An alarm was immediately sent throughout the neighborhood, and people assembled from far and near to assist in liberating him. For eight days over one hundred sturdy neighbors labored to accomplish this end, but it was only on the ninth that the excavators got within sound of the imprisoned man's voice. A dispatch dated on the day of his rescue gives the following particulars:

Over one hundred feet of lumber were used in the construction of the framework by means of which he was to be rescued. He was perfectly cheerful throughout, in spite of his terrible situation, and directed the work of the other men. It was hoped that he would be rescued the day before, but when the sun went down it was found impossible to get light to him so that he could see to work. It was accordingly decided to wait for daylight.

At daylight the work was resumed with renewed courage and determination. A box eighteen inches long and ten by eleven inches square, open at both ends and thoroughly soaped inside, was lowered to the boards that were protecting him. In this covering a hole was cut and the box was slipped through. At ten o'clock Anderson, after pulling off his clothes, tied a rope under his arms, and his dinky hands straight above his head, was pulled through the box and finally released from his prison.

Before raising him to the open air his clothes were put on and stimulants were administered. After reaching the top of the ground he shook hands with his rescuers and tried to thank them, but could only say: "God bless you, boys!" when his voice was choked.

There were two hundred people present, and there were very few dry eyes among them. He was at once carried to the farmhouse and placed under the care of two physicians.

After he was taken into the house the crowd gave three cheers for Henry Archer and George Campbell, the men who took him from the well. They were so overcome with fatigue and joy that when the crowd began congratulating them they were like children. There is no much rejoicing as if Anderson had been a brother to every person in the community. So intense was the excitement and anxiety that farmers left their fields and merchants their stores and flocked to the scene of the accident. Every day supplies were sent to the workers from private residences and stores, and the women were unceasing in their kindly offices. But, although the rescuing party did all in their power, Anderson would never have been saved but for his own efforts. He planned and directed the work during the last two days.

The rescued man in relating his experience says that when the boards and sand closed in over him, he was crowded into a box about 2 feet square and with not room for him to stand erect. He could not get on his knees nor sit down.

"About the first three days," says Anderson, "I got along very well, but after that I began to want water badly. The fourth day when it rained I heard what I thought was water slowly dropping. Feeling around I found it and holding my mouth open managed in this way to get about a dozen drops of water which gave me much relief. I had no difficulty in breathing until the well below me came so near being filled by sand occasionally coming in, caused by the diggers above.

"Having a supply of chewing tobacco I did not suffer so much for food as might have been expected. From the beginning I could hear considerable that was said and done above. I heard the wagon when it started to town for lumber and heard some one say the man is dead and the order given to try to pull my box out. When they began to pull I knew there was great danger of the boards giving way and crushing me, and for my own safety and to give evidence of being alive, I cut the ropes and heard the exciting talk that prevailed when it was discovered that I was alive. It was music to me, and from that time on I was hopeful of being rescued.

"About the sixth day I felt some-thing crawling on my hand and found it to be a fly. I thought by this that an opening had been made from above. I was correct, for soon a wet rag was passed to me. It was covered with sand, but no honey ever tasted better than the moisture in that rag. Soon a bottle of water and a piece of bread were given me."

A MURDERER AT EIGHT.

He Fatally Wounds His Younger Brother and Commits Suicide.

The mother of Alphonse and Louis Siaurade, aged respectively eight and six years, residing in Paris, France, was awakened on Monday morning by screams in the bedroom of the children.

Hastening thither she found Louis lying in bed with a deep and fatal gash in his stomach. She called for assistance, but before her neighbors had arrived Alphonse had cut his own throat from ear to ear with a razor, dying soon afterward.

Alphonse hated his brother, and had on two previous occasions tried to kill him: once by driving a nail into his head with a hammer. He had stolen the razor from a shop, sharpened it before going to bed on the previous evening, and took it to bed with him.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Indiana League is a thing of the past.

IN Texas the games are not called until five o'clock.

ANSON and Comiskey are both sacrifice hitters.

DETROIT has a fortunate faculty for bunching hits.

PITCHER STALEY is proving a jewel for Pittsburg.

WINONA, Mich., has a team composed of school teachers.

BURDOCK is a great acquisition to the Brooklyn team.

PITCHER GILMORE has at last been released by Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS has been doing the heaviest batting in the League.

PITCHER CLARKSON is said to be a disappointment to Boston.

THERE have been thirty-eight shut-outs in the League and none of them was for the Giants.

STAGG, the Yale praying pitcher, has refused several tempting offers from professional clubs.

SECRETARY SCANDRETT, of the Pittsburg Club estimates the loss to the club by rain this season at $10,000.

FIRST BASEMAN FAATZ has made only seven errors out of 564 chances offered to him on the Cleveland team.

THE Newark (N. J.) is the only club in the country that has not lost a championship game on its own grounds.

PITTSBURG is assured that Buckly is a great player. He has made only one fielding error in twenty games.

THE attendance at the Detroit games is very small. On some fine days scarcely 500 people go out to the grounds.

IN the Detroit Club the Captain has nothing to say as to the practice of the men and nothing whatever about the batting order.

LITTLE NICHOL, of the Cincinnati team, leads the association in base stealing. He has stolen fifty-three bases so far this season.

LOUISVILLE'S ex manager, Kelly, says: "In Collins, Louisville has the best fielder in the Association—or League, too, for that matter."

UMPIRE MCQUADE says that Blair, of the Athletics, has a more mysterious drop ball than any pitcher in the Association, not barring Ramsey, of Louisville.

WITH the "only" Kelly demoralized, Clarkson in a huff and lame, and Nash and Day injured, the present outlook for the Boston Club is not very encouraging.

BUCK EWING'S eyes are bright, his hands are in splendid condition, and, barring an accident, the New York captain is good for twenty-five more games behind the bat.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost
New York	50	28
Detroit	47	31
Chicago	46	32
Philadelphia	37	40
Boston	37	43
Pittsburg	32	41
Indianapolis	31	46
Washington	30	48

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost
St. Louis	51	27
Brooklyn	53	29
Cincinnati	48	30
Athletic	47	30
Baltimore	35	45
Louisville	30	49
Cleveland	28	48
Kansas City	22	55

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GOVERNOR HILL has commuted the sentence of the Italian woman, Chiara Cignarale, who was to have been hung in New York on August 17th, to imprisonment for life.

CHIEF ENGINEER A. J. KENYON, of the United States Navy, has died at Oswego, N. Y., of heart disease.

A DISEASE of the bowels prevails in a virulent form among the farmers in a large section of Southern Ohio. The indication is drowsiness, preceding the fatal attack several days. It prevails on farms almost exclusively.

REPORTS from New Bedford, Mass., of late date, were to the effect that General Sheridan was steadily improving.

CHARLES CUMMINGS, second steward of the Brighton Hotel, at Atlantic City, N. J., and Henry Boyd, an employe of the hotel, got beyond their depth while bathing and were drowned.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL, the actor and playwright, has died at the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane in Middletown, N. Y. He was admitted to the asylum November 30, 1885.

CATHARINE Gaffney, who is one of the three heirs to a fortune of about $150,000 left by her brother, Patrick H. Gaffney, has been found in the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, New York.

THE New Jersey Court of Errors and appeals has sustained in a recent test case, the constitutionality of the High License County Option law.

CHRISTOPHER MEYER, the New York millionaire manufacturer and railway magnate, died suddenly at his Fifth avenue home.

THE six thousand river miners who have been at work near Pittsburgh since January 1, and have mined over 50,000,000 bushels of coal, have begun a strike against a reduction in wages from three cents per bushel to two and a half cents.

A COAL TRAIN ENGINE exploded at Scranton, Penn., and the engineer, Irwin Stern, and the fireman, Oscar Kriedler, were killed.

South and West.

JOHN MOORE killed his sister-in-law in Detroit because she asked him to pay his board. He then fatally shot her daughter and himself.

NEAR Bentonia, Miss., the young daughter of Dolph Miles (colored) poisoned her father and three brothers, all of whom died in her presence in great agony.

EUGENE ZINNIR, of Indianapolis, committed suicide at a prayer meeting in church by drinking a bottle of carbolic acid. His aged father and mother killed themselves two weeks ago.

DEPUTY SHERIFF L. S. ELMER, of Wahpeton, Dakota, murdered pretty Miss Mollie Kerbell under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. On the following day a masked mob of one hundred determined men overpowered Sheriff Miller, who had him under arrest, and took the murderer out, and hanged him to a bridge over the Bois de Sioux River.

EX-GOVERNOR CARNEY, the war Governor of Kansas, died a few days ago of apoplexy at Leavenworth.

A. KLESHAR cut his wife's throat at Ferndale, Cal., and took poison himself. Both died.

THE Indians who have been in council at Standing Rock Agency, deliberating the proposition of the Government to throw open their reservation to settlers, finally, after much speech making, decided unanimously not to sign any treaty to that effect.

A DAYBREAK duel occurred at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday between John F. Evans, a prominent saloon keeper, and Peter McLean, a popular sporting man. McLean was instantly killed, and was carried home with four bullets in his body.

WILLIAM ST. CLAIR and Bob Ashley crossed the river on a ferryboat at Alton, Ill., and after landing on Missouri Point quarreled. Ashley ran at St. Clair with a bowie knife and drove him into the river. St. Clair could not swim. Ashley prevented him from regaining the shore and he was drowned.

SENATOR PALMER, of Michigan, has publicly notified his Michigan constituents that he would not be a candidate for re-election. His term expires March 4th, 1889, and he intends to retire to private life.

AT a Scandinavian gathering at Lake Vadnais, Minn., Ole Oleson was struck on the back of the neck with a club by one of a gang of "fakirs" and instantly killed. Another of the gang disemboweled a carpenter named Johnson with a dirk and fatally stabbed two other Scandinavians.

A PARTY of boys of Somerset, Ky., were playing Indian and engaged in a fight. Virgie Hamilton, whose side was getting worsted, seized his father's gun and fired, killing Willie Haines instantly and fatally wounding his brother Lee.

FREMONT EMMONS, who murdered Bertha Schultz because she refused to marry him, was taken from jail at Pawnee City, Neb., and lynched. A rope was led through the public square in broad day light with the rope around his neck and made to hang himself by jumping off a high railway trestle.

DR. ROBERT MORRIS, a Presbyterian minister, the Poet Laureate of Masonry, and recognized as the most distinguished Mason in America, has died at his home in Lagrange, Ky.

THE first State Convention of the Prohibition party of West Virginia has been held in Parkersburg. A full State ticket, an electoral ticket and a Congressman for the First district were placed in nomination. Thomas R. Carskadon for Governor heads the ticket. While indorsing the national ticket the platform does not indorse the national platform, with its women's rights and tariff reform clauses.

CABLE dispatches received from Rome announce the appointment of the Rev. Dr. John S. Foley, for the last twenty years pastor of St. Martin's Church, Baltimore, to be Bishop of the diocese of Detroit, and the Rev. J. J. Hennessy, of St. John's Church, St. Louis, to be Bishop of Wichita, Kan.

V. J. SHIPMAN, a wealthy resident of Pensacola, has been nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Florida.

Washington.

DURING the first six months of the present year 316,211 immigrants arrived at the ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries, except the Dominion of Canada and Mexico. In the same period last year the arrivals numbered 286,459.

EX-SPEAKER SAMUEL J. RANDALL has so far recovered from his recent illness that he has been removed to Wayne Station, near Philadelphia, where he will pass the period of his convalescence.

THE first certificate of election to the Fifty-first Congress has just been received by General Clark, Clerk of the House. It certified that Binger Hermann, of Oregon, had been elected to the House of Representatives by a vote of 32,820, over John M. Gearin, who received 25,413. The certificate is handsomely engrossed upon sheepskin.

THE President returned to Washington from his fishing jaunt off the coast of Fire Island, and had an interview with Chief Justice Fuller.

Foreign.

A VOLCANIC eruption at Bandaisan, fifty leagues from Yokohama, Japan, has destroyed several villages and killed one thousand persons, including one hundred visitors at the thermal springs.

THE Empress of Germany was safely delivered of a son at 1:30 o'clock Friday morning in the royal palace at Potsdam. Emperor William, who was at Stockholm, has asked King Oscar of Sweden, to be godfather of his last born.

THE coroner's jury in the case of Mandeville, the Irish agitator who died in prison, declared his death to be due to treatment received at Tullamore Jail.

EIGHT THOUSAND laborers have gone on strike at Paris, France.

JULES BOUCHER, an official in the Quebec (Canada) City Government, tied his wife's thumbs together and hung her to hooks in a closet. Then he dogged her terribly. Next day she committed suicide.

MR. JAMIESON, the naturalist, writes from Kasongo, Africa, on the Congo River, that he is making preparations to leave with Major Barttelot, Tippu Tib, and 900 men to search for Henry M. Stanley.

DURING the celebration in Munich of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ludwig I., of Bavaria, frightened elephants rushed among the spectators and killed twenty persons.

JOHN HAGGERT has been appointed Paymaster-General of Canada, and the Hon. Edgar Demdney, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

SIX HUNDRED PERISH.

The Devastation Wrought by a Volcanic Eruption in Japan

The volcano of Mount Iwahassi, within sight of Wakamotsoa, a large city in Japan, burst into activity recently, and in a short time fifty houses in Iwasenura were destroyed. The eruption continued several days with great destruction and loss of life. About six hundred persons and thirty houses in a village called Bira were buried under sand and ashes thrown out by the volcano, and all perished. Among those buried were some fifteen visitors at the hot springs in the neighborhood.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

139TH DAY.—Mr. Saulsbury made a lengthy address in favor of ratifying the Fishery Treaty.... The Sundry Civil Service bill was taken up for consideration. The proviso that there shall not be an increase in the number of steam plate printing machines in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was agreed to.

140TH DAY.—An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for the widow of Spencer F. Baird was passed, after debate.... The Committee on Education and Labor reported favorably the bill to create Boards of Arbitration for settling controversies and differences between railroad corporations and their employes.

141ST DAY.—The Senate spent the greater part of the day discussing an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which looks to the reclamation of lands in the arid regions of the West, for agricultural purposes, by means of a system of reservoirs and irrigating ditches. The amendment was finally passed appropriating $250,000 for preliminary work in reclamation.... A bill introduced by Senator Blair, at the request of the Federation of Labor, amends the law prohibiting the importation of foreigners under contract, so that the importation of any alien or foreign laborer, mechanic, artist or artisan, under agreement to perform labor, is unlawful.

142D DAY.—The resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the commercial relations between the United States and Canada was agreed to.... The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroads, reported the Union Pacific Funding bill providing for a settlement of claims growing out of the issue of bonds and to secure a payment of all indebtedness.... The Senate then considered the Sundry Civil bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Spooner appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Atchison, Kan. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 23. Mr. Spooner offered as an amendment the bill to refund the direct tax. Mr. Harris made the point of order, that the amendment was general legislation, and not in order on a general appropriation bill, and President Ingalls promptly ruled the point of order as well taken.

143D DAY.—The bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the purchase of a site or sites for a new Custom House and Appraiser's Stores in the city of New York was passed. It is the same bill which passed the House some time ago.... The Committee on Agriculture reported back the bill to enlarge the powers of the Department of Agriculture and to create an executive department to be known as the Department of Agriculture.... A joint resolution empowering the President to employ such means as may be necessary to promptly obtain indemnity from the Venezuelan Government for damages suffered by the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company of New York through the seizure of its steamer Hero, San Fernando and Nutrias in 1887 by Venezuelan beligerents was adopted.... The Senate passed the following bills: The House bill for the erection of an appraiser's warehouse in the city of New York, the House bill to provide for the disposal of the Fort Wallace Military Reservation in Kansas, the Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Princeton, N. J.... The Sundry Civil bill was again brought up for discussion. Mr. Call's amendment appropriating $10,000 for the recovery of property of the late Confederate States now held in adverse possession to the government was considered. Mr. Allison moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was agreed to with out division. The Sundry Civil bill was then passed.

144TH DAY.—A test vote was taken on the Fisheries Treaty and its consideration was decided upon by a strict party vote, twenty-four Republicans voting for and twenty-two Democrats voting against. Mr. Riddleberger spoke against ratification and Mr. Morgan delivered an address in favor of the measure.... An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the United States and Congo National Emigration Company for every adult person of color who shall agree to emigrate to Africa on the ships of their line a sum equal to $100 for passage and rations for sixty days, was introduced.... The presiding officer announced the appointment of the select committee to investigate the relations of commerce and business between the United States and Canada as follows: Messrs. Hoar, Allison, Hale, Dolph, Pugh, Eustis and Blodgett.

House Proceedings.

173D DAY.—The war claim section of the Army Appropriation bill was discussed. A request by ex-Confederates for return of money paid out by them on November 25, 1862, was passed.

174TH DAY.—Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported to the House the substitute for the Butterworth bill to regulate the manufacture of compound lard.... Mr. Payson spoke on the subject of land grants.... Mr. Voorhees delivered a speech urging the admission of Washington Territory into the Union.... The bills favorable reported to the House from the committee were the following: The Senate bill to amend the Interstate Commerce act; the Senate bills for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Henry Knox, of Thomaston, Me., and for the completion of a monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va.; to incorporate the American Historical Association.

175TH DAY.—The House Committee on Manufactures submitted a report on the trusts investigation and mapping out a plan of procedure against them.... A joint resolution calling for information from our Consuls in foreign countries relative to emigration to the United States was passed.... Mr. Sowden reported favorably to the House his bill appropriating $70,000 for a public building at Allentown, Penn.... The following bills were introduced: Directing the Superintendent of the Eleventh Census to ascertain and publish the birth and death rate among pure whites and among colored people, Chinamen, Indians, half breeds or hybrids of any description or character of the human race who are found in the United States, as well as of mulattoes, quadroons, and octoroons; to set apart a tract of land in New Mexico, adjoining the Cochiti Indian reservation, as a public reservation, on account of its archæological remains; to amend the Inter State Commerce act, so as to prevent discriminations in favor of the owners of tank cars, and to allow fines imposed to be paid over to the prosecuting citizens.... The Judiciary Committee asked unanimous consent that the International Copyright bill be made a special order for Wednesday, December 5.

176TH DAY.—In the absence of Speaker Carlisle, Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, was called to preside over the House.... The conference report on the Omaha Public Building bill was rejected, and the measure has again been sent to conference.... The House Committee on Naval Affairs reported favorably a joint resolution granting permission to the City of New York to improve and beautify Governor's Island, in conjunction with a public park to be laid out on said island.... The Army Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and all the amendments were non-concurred in with the exception of those relative to fortifications and ordnance. These amendments were considered in order, but no action was taken.

177TH DAY.—The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were under consideration in the House during the greater part of the day, the pending motion being that of non-concur in the amendment appropriating $2500 for repairs to the sea wall and wharf at Willet's Point, N. Y. After debate the amendment was non-concurred in without division, as was also the amendment appropriating $600,000 for the manufacture or purchase of cannon and carriages. Mr. Burnes opposed the establishment of a gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal.

178TH DAY.—The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill; also in the bill providing for an appraiser's warehouse in New York city, and committees of conference were ordered.... The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole, the entire time being taken up with speeches on the subject of pensions. Messrs. Hovey, McCutcheon and McKinney delivering lengthy addresses.

A $50,000 TROTTER.

A Renowned Young Stallion Sold in Kentucky.

The renowned young trotting stallion Bell Boy has been sold at Maple Ridge Farm, near Lexington, Ky., at auction for $50,000. The sale was made to close a partnership in the horse which was owned by Mr. C. C. Seaman, of San Diego, Cal., and Thomas Jefferson, of Kentucky. A large crowd of horsemen from all parts of the country was present, but only two men engaged in the bidding. Mr. John S. Clark, of Elmira, N. Y., started the horse at $20,000, Mr. Seaman raised him $10,000. From that on $1000 bids came fast and furious until Seaman bid $40,000. Then Mr. Clark bid $500 better, and bids of the latter amount were the order till Mr. Seaman bid $49,000, when Mr. Clark only raised it $100. Mr. Seaman's next bid was $50,000, and there being no advance, Captain Phil C. Kidd, the auctioneer, knocked the horse down to Mr. Seaman at the highest price ever paid for a horse at auction in America.

Bell Boy is three years old, by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells, by The Moor. He has a two-year-old record of 2:26.

Mr. Seaman will place Bell Boy in the hands of Mike Bowerman, of Lexington, Ky., to be trained for the fall's campaign.

THERE were produced in the United States during the first six months of this year 3,020,903 gross tons of pig-iron, being 28,203 tons less than in the first half of 1887. The decrease was wholly in Bessemer pig, other kinds being slightly in excess of last year.

A GREAT CORN CROP.

An Estimated Yield This Year of 2,000,000,000 Bushels.

An Increase of 540,000,000 Bushels Over Last Year.

The importance of the corn crop in its effect upon the prosperity of the country is often lost sight of in considering the value of our wheat crop. The fact is, says a New York paper, that the latter cuts but a small figure as compared with the former. The relative value of corn or wheat per bushel is now about 50 to 90 cents. The wheat yield this year may be roughly estimated at 420,000,000 bushels, worth, say, $378,000,000. The yield of corn will probably approximate 2,000,000,000 bushels, worth, say, $1,000,000,000. These figures show the relative importance of the two crops. Again, it should be remembered that the average yield of corn per acre is from twenty-two to twenty-five bushels, while wheat averages about twelve bushels. At the prices which have been ruling recently the value of corn per acre will average about $12, while wheat will barely average $11 per acre.

Corn is therefore by far a more important crop than wheat, and the excellent prospect of a big corn crop this year is one of the most favorable features of the crop situation. During the past week there has been the same favorable conditions affecting corn that have been noticed for several weeks. The Cincinnati *Price Current* says:

"With sufficiency of moisture and seasonable conditions otherwise for a few weeks, the crop may be confidently expected to equal the production in 1885, or to exceed it; in that year the area was about 2,300,000 acres less than planted this season, according to indication of official estimates, and yielded an average of 26½ bushels per acre for the entire country. This season's gain in area, compared with 1885, is greater in the South than in the Western group of corn-raising States—the latter representing about 700,000 acres, or about 1½ per cent., and the former 1,600,000 acres, or 7¾ per cent. The present outlook appears to be for a crop of about 1,950,000,000 bushels, on continuance of favorable conditions.

"Taking the area of the corn crop harvested in 1887, an application of the estimates of the different States as reported by the Department of Agriculture in July, 1887, resulted in about 77,985,000 acres, as representing last year's planting. The returns of area harvested are stated as 72,392,720 acres, or 5,592,000 acres less than were planted. Applying the estimates of this year's planting to harvested area of 1887, the indicated planting this season is 75,430,000 acres, a gain of 3,037,000 acres compared with last year's crop harvested, but a decrease of 2,555,000 acres compared with last year's planting."

With a view of showing the indicated area of corn planted and harvested last year, compared with this year's estimated planting, in leading States and for other portions of the country, the *Price Current* submits the following compilation:

	Planted. 1887.	Harvested. 1887.	Planted. 1888.
Ohio	3,017,160	2,805,961	2,974,320
Indiana	3,757,830	3,569,994	3,891,290
Illinois	8,644,625	7,347,915	7,715,310
Iowa	9,085,560	7,191,376	7,485,950
Missouri	6,754,985	6,406,785	6,598,990
Kansas	6,303,875	5,242,979	5,609,985
Nebraska	4,111,870	3,865,158	4,097,065
Minnesota	681,750	606,756	624,960
Dakota	795,150	636,120	737,900
Wisconsin	1,131,975	1,018,778	1,059,530
Michigan	967,030	841,316	900,210
Kentucky	3,551,310	3,196,968	3,355,480
Tennessee	3,569,230	3,497,848	3,637,760
Total	51,451,410	46,196,426	49,586,800
Southern States	23,276,300	22,995,758	23,638,175
Middle States,	2,725,520	2,667,428	2,672,180
New England States	264,310	263,917	263,245
Others	269,170	269,191	270,000
Aggregate, acres	77,986,800	72,392,720	75,430,406

The area planted this year is about 2,300,000 acres greater than the acreage harvested in 1885, and the present outlook indicates that the acreage harvested this year will be in excess of that of 1885. In that year the yield was 1,936,176,000 bushels, and, barring unforeseen mishaps, there is little doubt that the yield this year will be larger than that of 1885, and we will not be surprised should the crop turn out a round 2,000,000,000 bushels. This will furnish big business for the railroads, for it will mean an increase of more than 540,000,000 bushels over last year.

COMING FAIRS.

Leading Fairs To Be Held in the United States This Fall.

The *American Agriculturist* publishes the following list of prominent fairs that will be held throughout the United States this fall. The cities in which the fairs are to be held and the time of holding them are given below:

Am. Institute	New York	Oct. 3-8
Arkansas	Pine Bluff	Oct. 9-13
Buffalo	New York	Sept. 4-14
California	Sacramento	Sept. 3-15
Colorado	Pueblo	Oct. 2-7
Connecticut	Meriden	Sept. 11-14
Dakota	Huron	Sept. 24-30
Del. & Md. Peninsula, 1st Horticultural Ex.	Wilmington	Sept. 18-21
Delaware	Dover	Sept. 24-29
Georgia	Macon	Oct. 10-19
Illinois	Olney	Sept. 24-28
Illinois Fat Stock	Chicago	Nov. 13-23
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sept. 17-22
Iowa	Des Moines	Aug. 31-Sep. 7
Kansas	Topeka	Sept. 17-22
Kentucky	Lexington	Aug. 28-Sep. 1
Louisiana	Shreveport	Nov. 5-10
Maryland	Hagerstown	Oct. 16-19
Maine	Lewiston	Sept. 11-14
Mass. Bay State	Springfield	Oct. 4-9
Mass. Horticult'l	Boston	Sept. 18-21
Michigan	Jackson	Sept. 10-14
Minnesota	St. Paul	Sept. 10-15
Mississippi	Jackson	Oct. 8-13
Missouri	St. Louis	Oct. 1-6
Montana	Helena	Aug. 20-25
Nebraska	Lincoln	Sept. 7-14
N. England, Mass	Worcester	Sept. 4-7
N. Hamp. Grange	Tilton	Sept. 12-14
New Jersey	Waverly	Sept. 17-21
New York	Elmira	Sept. 17-22
North Carolina	Raleigh	Oct. 16-20
Ohio	Columbus	Sept. 4-19
Ohio Centennial	Cincinnati	July 4-Oct. 27
Ontario, Provin'l	Kingston	Sept. 10-15
Oregon	Salem	Sept. 17-21
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Sept. 3-15
Rhode Island	Providence	Sept. 24-28
South Carolina	Columbia	Nov. 12-16
Tennessee	Nashville	Sept. 22-29
Texas	Dallas	Oct. 11-31
Vermont	Burlington	Sept. 11-14
Virginia	Richmond	Oct. 3-Nov. 2
West Virginia	Wheeling	Aug. 27-31
Wisconsin	Madison	Sept. 17-21
Wisconsin Indus.	Racine	Sept. 4-7
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Sept. 25-28

A SAVING of $9,917,894 in interest was made to this country by the purchase of United States bonds under the April circular.

THE MARKETS.

31	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed		@	8¾
Calves, common to prime		@	6½
Sheep		@	5
Lambs		@	6⅜
Hogs—Live	6 60	@	6 75
Dressed		@	8¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 45	@	4 65
Patents	4 80	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red		@	96¾
Rye—State		@	58
Barley—State		@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		@	55¾
Oats—No. 1 White		@	44½
Mixed Western		@	39
Hay—Choice Timothy		@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye		@	85
Lard—City Steam		@	8¾
Butter—State Creamery		@	21
Dairy		@	14¾
West. Im. Creamery		@	16
Factory		@	15
Cheese—State Factory		@	9½
Skims		@	7
Western		@	8¾
Eggs—State and Penn		@	18½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 00	@	4 75
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 20	@	4 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 90	@	6 05
Flour—Family	4 85	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red		@	92
Corn—No. 2, Yellow		@	51
Oats—No. 2, Mixed		@	34
Barley—State		@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice		@	9¼
Hogs—Live		@	6
Northern Dressed		@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 90	@	5 25
Corn—Steamer Yellow		@	60½
Oats—No. 2 White		@	41½
Rye—State		@	65¾
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight		@	8½
Sheep—Live weight		@	5
Lambs		@	6½
Hogs—Northern		@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 75	@	400
Wheat—No. 2, Red		@	91
Corn—No. 2, Mixed		@	53¾
Oats—Ungraded White		@	41
Rye—No. 2		@	78
Butter—Creamery Extra		@	20
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	@	9¼

LATER NEWS.

THE boiler of a locomotive on the Reading Railroad exploded in the suburbs of Philadelphia, killing the engineer and fireman, and injuring five passengers.

JAMES RATH, a farmer who had placed Paris green in a neighbor's well at Virgil, N. Y., hanged himself through remorse.

DURING a quarrel over a trivial matter at Lafayette, Ind., "Bert" White, a youth seventeen years old, shot and killed William Ellsworth, aged nineteen.

R. B. VAN VALKENBURG, Associate Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, died suddenly at Suwanee Springs. He was about seventy years old. He was Minister to Japan under Lincoln.

GEORGE HARRIS, fourteen years old, was target firing with a rifle at East Norwood, Ohio, when his eleven-year-old sister seized the muzzle of the gun. In the struggle it was discharged, the bullet entering her heart, killing her instantly.

AT Pittsboro, Miss., Bob Reagan had an altercation about business with Charles Cochran, E. N. Enochs and James Enochs. They assaulted him, when he drew his pocket knife and with it instantly killed Cochran and fatally cut the two Enochs, receiving himself a blow which broke three of his ribs.

SUFFOLK, Va., has been visited by a fire which consumed over one hundred houses in the heart of the business section, well nigh destroying the city and inflicting damage to the amount of $400,000.

T. J. GOODWIN, Treasurer of Rawlins County, Kan., has fled, leaving a shortage of about $100,000.

FIFTY armed men broke open the jail at Carthage, Tenn., and lynched W. H. Handley, who recently murdered Deputy Sheriff Worman.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the act making Decoration Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the act to extend the leave of absence of employes of the Government printing office to thirty days each year.

GOVERNOR LOCH has formally opened the Australian Centenary Exhibition at Melbourne.

THE Turkish Government has sent a protest to all the European powers against the occupation of Massowah, Africa, by Italy.

EDDY'S steam lumber mills at Ottawa, Canada, with 8,000,000 feet of lumber and fifty tenement houses occupied by mill hands, have been burned. Loss, $250,000.

THE State Convention of the Connecticut Prohibitionists met at Hartford and adopted resolutions reaffirming allegiance to the National Prohibition party and its candidates, endorsing woman's suffrage and demanding the abolition of the internal revenue tax on liquors by the immediate prohibition of the traffic. A full State ticket was placed in the field headed by Hiram Cook, of New Haven, for Governor.

THE house of Richard W. Horn, at Lake Mohigan, N. Y., has been burned and Henry Haight, Mr. Horn's grandfather, eighty-five years old, perished in the flames.

CHARLES, *alias* "Blinky" Morgan, the Ravenna fur robber who murdered Detective Hulligan at Cleveland, has been hanged in the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio.

MRS. LAURA CRULL, an inmate of the insane asylum at Anchorage, Ky., jumped into a bathtub filled with boiling water, and deliberately scalded herself to death.

CHRISTIAN BONECUTTER and his brother Henry had a quarrel at Point Pleasant, W. Va., during a dance. Henry killed Christian, dashing his brains out.

THE receipts of the Government for July were: From customs, $19,498,259; internal revenue, $9,552,823; miscellaneous, $2,153,814. Coinage at United States mints during the same period was 2,802,000 pieces, having a total value of $3,430,560, and including 1,228,000 standard silver dollars. Total gold minted $2,152,000; total silver coins minted, $1,258,000; total minor coins, $20,560. The reduction of the public debt during July was $4,137,298. Total cash in the Treasury, $646,123,367.

MRS. CLEVELAND has returned to Washington after a brief sojourn at Marion, Mass.

A BAND of pirates in the province of Calphong, China, which has held its fastness since 1883, in recent engagements lost nineteen killed and had a considerable number wounded.

AT Chang-Chon, China, three thousand deaths have occurred in the past sixty days from cholera.

THE LABOR WORLD.

ELECTRICIANS are everywhere overcrowded.

THERE are now nearly 15,000,000 organized wage workers in the land.

IN Philadelphia 4310 houses were built, against 3670 last year to this date.

THE telegraph operators are preparing to form another national organization.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS is talked of as a Labor candidate for Mayor of New York.

AN immense car factory to employ 2500 men is to be built at Duluth, Mich.

OVER 86500 has been contributed to the Knight of Labor Educational Fund.

A CONVENTION of journeymen type founders was recently held in Philadelphia.

THREE new blast furnaces to cost $700,000 are to be erected at Birmingham, Ala.

BROOKLYN labor unions will carry only American flags in their Labor Day procession.

A CO-OPERATIVE broom factory has been started at Harrisburg, Oregon, by the Knights of Labor.

TENS of thousands of laborers in the New England and Middle States are paid one dollar a day and less.

THERE is a heavy demand for machinery, boilers, engines, tools, electrical appliances, and builders' materials in all centers.

THERE are 673 rules necessary for trainmen's guidance under the new system of the Old Colony Railroad in Massachusetts.

AN order has been received at a saw works in Beaver Falls, Penn., for large planer-toothed circular saws for Burmah, India.

A MACHINE has just been completed that will revolutionize the cooper trade. With it three men will be able to make 600 barrels a day.

CANADIAN cigar-makers average four dollars per week. They are required to pay for bass out of that sum, whether they use it or not.

THE Knights of Troy, N. Y., purchased the State Armory in 1883, but have had to let it drop through because of lack of funds to pay for the structure.

THE capacity of a locomotive is seldom rated by the horse-power, but rather by the number of pounds or tons load it will haul at a given speed on a level or on a given grade.

A MANUAL training school at Cleveland, Ohio, has 121 pupils who are taught in carpentry, turning, pattern making and forging. There are about twenty such schools in the country.

THE steam engine is at last to have a competitor in the petroleum engine now